

The Global Newspaper
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

10.31.548

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

**R

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

EC Commissioners Challenge Members On Farm Spending

By James L. Rowe Jr.

BRUSSELS — The European commission on Tuesday ordered new farm spending to ensure continued normal functioning of the 12-nation European Community. The action was a direct challenge to seven ministers who had failed earlier to end the EC cash crisis.

Several member governments are expected to challenge the commission's right to order measures beyond the EC's legal spending limits.

The unanimous decision by the 12-member body, which runs the EC's day-to-day affairs and is the guardian of its founding treaty, came as a surprise to EC foreign ministers meeting here, diplomats said.

The foreign ministers failed to agree on ways of tackling the deficit after Britain, which argued that the EC must learn to live within its means, vetoed the raising of extra cash this year.

The commission's agriculture director, Claude Villain, called it a "trial of strength" between the commission and the Council of Ministers.

Officials said the commission would not be held hostage by the inability of the ministers to agree on ways to resolve the crisis.

The commission, hitherto considered too weak to stand up to the powerful Council of Ministers, is expected to pay, starting next month, only a proportion of the cash owed to farmers. This would ease member nations to find the cash.

Mr. Villain said the decision was prompted by the failure of the Council of Ministers, which is responsible for implementing general economic policy, to implement last month's commitments at the Fontainebleau summit conference.

Mr. Villain did not put a value on the measures announced by the commission, but officials said they would cost more than 400 million European currency units (\$325 million).

The commission has estimated its additional needs this year at the equivalent of more than \$1.6 billion, and Mr. Villain said the new spending was within this amount.

Mr. Villain said that the EC planned to sell off large quantities

of older surplus butter to the Soviet Union and the Middle East at subsidized low prices.

Diplomats said the cut-rate sales could cause trade disputes with the United States and New Zealand, Europe's main competitors on the shrinking world butter market.

Mr. Villain said the EC would respect the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade minimum price of \$1,200 a metric ton.

The commission postponed until autumn a decision on proposals for cut-rate butter sales to the poor and as a Christmas bonus to European shoppers.

The commission also approved a program to transform 50,000 metric tons of older butter yearly into ghee, a cooking oil used widely in the Middle East and Far East, Mr. Villain said.

The commission Tuesday proposed sweeping changes in the EC wine sector to dispose of a surplus of 3.2 billion liters (704 million gallons).

Mr. Villain said the commission would press member states to freeze producer prices for wine until the surplus could be reduced to 1.2 billion liters, or 10 percent of table-wine production.

Wine producers would be paid a bonus for pulling up vines, and their right to replant vines would be restricted.

Budget ministers are due to discuss the problem Sept. 6-7, but officials said some of the measures announced by Mr. Villain would come into force by mid-August.

The commission president, Gaston Thorn, appealed for an end to the cash crisis last week before a meeting of the budget ministers and again this week before the meeting of foreign ministers.

Some member states, including Britain, have questioned the commission's estimate of the likely deficit. The far-reaching measures announced Tuesday by the commission were among those that Britain suggested should be scrapped or postponed.

Other governments have blamed Britain for the impasse, that prevents an agreement on new funding to finance this year's deficit, but diplomats and the member states were widely split over how much money should be provided.



Campaign workers at Labor Party headquarters in Tel Aviv show their disappointment upon hearing a televised projection that the party would win fewer seats than it expected.

Weinberger Assails Critics of U.S. Forces

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Monday that recent reports criticizing the readiness of U.S. armed forces and their ability to sustain combat performed "a dangerous disservice to the United States."

Mr. Weinberger did not question the facts on which a congressional

proposal to revamp the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff causes a heated debate. Insights, Page 6.

study based its conclusion that readiness and sustainability declined between 1982 and 1983 despite record military budgets. But he said the conclusion was erroneous and warned that its wide dissemination could be harmful.

The potential danger is that people, our foes and some of our friends, will get a wrong and incorrect impression of both our capabilities and our resource," Mr. Weinberger said at a news conference.

"That, in this kind of world where that's an essential part of deterrence, I, I think, a dangerous disservice to the United States."

Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York, chairman of the House subcommittee that prepared the report, disagreed, saying that the Pentagon had "sanitized" the report before its release to ensure that no classified information was divulged.

"I think we do a great service to our national security," he said. "By publicizing the report and spotlighting it, maybe we'll get some attention to the waste and fraud."

Mr. Weinberger's appearance with General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, represented the administration's third attempt this year to deal with the sensitive election-year issue of whether U.S. military capability has improved proportionately to increased spending under the Reagan administration.

General Vessey called a news conference in March to dispute internal Pentagon reports suggesting that army and air force readiness had declined between 1980 and 1983, and in May, the Defense Department released a 125-page report titled "Improvements in U.S. Warfighting Capability, FY [Fiscal Year] 1980-84."

The third news conference Monday was prompted by an 18-month investigation by the House Appropriations Committee that ended in July, said that "the army does not have the men and material to sustain combat operations in a major contingency" and the navy could not sustain a full war against the Soviet Union for more than a week.

General Vessey said the assertion about the navy was "simply not the case," but he and Mr. Weinberger declined to discuss the issue of how many days of missiles, spare parts and other equipment it had on hand.

"For example, some peasants dismantled sections of the Great Wall to repair their houses. One of the points of the present drive is to return the residents living around the Great Wall to bring back the bricks they took away."

Authorities have pledged to get the local farmers to turn in chunks of the wall by offering to supply substitute building materials.

The drive, organized by four Beijing-based newspapers, is concentrating initially on Badaling, a

'Charlie' Gets A Facelift

The Associated Press

BERLIN — The eastern part of the "Checkpoint Charlie" border crossing here will undergo reconstruction work beginning Aug. 1, possibly causing delays in transit, the East German Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The ministry notified Western embassies about the plan, advising their personnel to use other checkpoints in the divided city during construction. The ministry did not say what kind of work was to be done or how long it would last.

The ministry notified Western embassies about the plan, advising their personnel to use other checkpoints in the divided city during construction. The ministry did not say what kind of work was to be done or how long it would last.

The border crossing, nicknamed Checkpoint Charlie by American troops occupying West Berlin after World War II, is used only by foreign diplomats and tourists, who are subject to different regulations than are Germans.

Israeli Parties Moving To Form Coalitions After Labor Gains Most Seats

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Nearly complete returns from parliamentary elections in Israel gave the opposition Labor Party a slim lead Tuesday, but Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was already seeking to line up support for a new governing majority.

Mr. Shamir was thought likely to succeed, but Shimon Peres, the Labor leader, was also seeking backing for a coalition.

The vote was so inconclusive that Israel appeared headed for weeks of political party negotiations likely to produce a shaky, patchwork government coalition.

The unofficial returns from all voters but those serving in the military showed the opposition Labor Party winning 45 seats and the governing Likud bloc 41 or 42 seats in the 120-member parliament.

An absolute majority of 61 votes is needed to form a government coalition, and the two major parties were already engaged in a scramble for the allegiance of the 13 other parties that won Knesset seats.

Despite Labor's narrow plurality, the Likud appeared to have a slightly better chance than Labor of forming the next government. But it will be a difficult task for either major party to assemble the needed support from among the widely divergent smaller parties.

Early Tuesday, Likud officials confidently predicted that they would be able to assemble a parliamentary majority. Senior Likud officials met with Prime Minister Shamir, who briefed them on the contacts he had made with some of the smaller parties.

Likud Party leaders also met, but issued no statement on what was clearly a disappointing outcome from the voting. There was speculation about the party attempting to form a minority government with the passive support of two small parties elected largely by the votes of Arab Israelis.

Israelis spent much of the day Tuesday studying the shifting results for clues to what kind of government was likely to emerge. It was possible, depending on a virtually endless series of factors, to construct the formation of either a Likud or Labor-led coalition.

But the consensus was that the Likud probably was in a slightly stronger position than Labor. Sev-

eral of the smaller parties that won Knesset seats are of the religious or nationalistic right, closer in philosophy to the Likud than to Labor.

Votes from Israelis in the military will be counted Thursday and could produce further shifts, probably in Likud's favor.

Under Israeli law, it is the duty of President Chaim Herzog to ask the leader of one of the parties

elected to the parliament to try to form a government. This is normally the leader of the largest party.

But Mr. Herzog's only legal obligation is to turn to the party leader he believes has the best chance of forming a government.

Mr. Herzog is a member of the Labor Party and would clearly like

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Results in Israel Reflect Wide Divisions, Inertia

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The results of Israel's national parliamentary elections reflect the workings of a deeply divided society whose extremes are growing more powerful while the majority remains frozen in disagreement and is incapable of reaching a consensus on the central issues facing the country.

Whatever government emerges from the confused picture that re-

territories over the prospect of ever being free of Israeli rule.

The opposition Labor alignment won its first plurality of parliamentary seats in more than a decade but ended up with two fewer seats than it won in the 1981 election.

The outcome was a bitter disappointment for Labor, leaving Israel's once-proud founding political dynasty with little apparent chance of forming a coalition while it searched for ways to block creation of a new Likud-led government.

The election returns stamped Likud as a permanent and powerful force in Israeli politics, the natural home of the country's majority population of Sephardic Jews who immigrated from North Africa and Arab countries of the Middle East.

Despite a 400-percent inflation rate in Lebanon and the absence of its founding hero, former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Likud retained the support of its Sephardic constituency and held its losses to a minimum.

Analyzing the results Tuesday morning, Hanoch Smith, an Israeli pollster, said the vote "changed very little" from 1981.

"What that really says," he added, "is that we have a very divided community in terms of political structure."

Mr. Smith said that Israel's European ancestry remained firmly on the side of Labor and its allies, but that the country's Sephardic Jews gave overwhelming support to Likud. The return to their political "home" by wavering Likud voters in the Sephardic community "made the difference," he said.

Complete official election results

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

mailed Tuesday, the day after the election, it will almost certainly be a rickety coalition that will be severely hampered in taking decisive action on Israel's mounting economic crisis or in making bold foreign policy initiatives.

If that government is headed by the governing Likud bloc in coalition with religious parties and others that favor Israel's retention of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, it will undoubtedly stick to the hard-line foreign policy that Likud has followed for seven years.

There was nothing in the election returns to encourage those who are looking for a revival of the Middle East peace process or the possibility of negotiations between Israel and Jordan on the future of the West Bank.

Moreover, a continuation of Likud rule, coupled with the entry into the Knesset of the extremist Kach Party, would send an unmistakable signal to the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip about the rightward drift of the Israeli electorate. That would likely deepen the despair in the occupied

West Bank.

The border crossing, nicknamed Checkpoint Charlie by American troops occupying West Berlin after World War II, is used only by foreign diplomats and tourists, who are subject to different regulations than are Germans.

In that light, a surge for Labor probably was expected, although few if any political observers anticipated that he would equal or pass Mr. Reagan. Similarly, many observers now predict that Mr. Reagan will gain after the Republican convention in August.

The Harris Survey showed Mr. Reagan ahead by 15 points in June and by 8 in July.

The New York Times-CBS News Poll and The Washington Post-ABC News Poll have been more consistently different from each other. The Times-CBS survey showed Mr.

Reagan with a 15-point lead in June and the same lead in July; the Post-ABC poll gave Mr. Reagan a 6-point lead in May and a 7-point lead in July.

Why all the rapid change?

The new Gallup Poll, done for Newsweek and showing Mr. Mondale jumping to 48-percent support and Mr. Reagan at 46 percent, was taken Thursday and Friday as the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco came to a close. Polls traditionally show such gains for a candidate immediately after his party's national convention.

In that light, a surge for Mr. Mondale was expected, although few if any political observers anticipated that he would equal or pass Mr. Reagan. The proportion is similar in the Post-ABC and the Times-CBS polls.

But in three other Gallup Polls, conducted in the interviewees' homes, 30 to 33 percent of those interviewed said they were Republicans. As might be expected, Mr. Mondale's support has been much

stronger in the last few days.

History demonstrates that in all but runaway elections, such sur-

prise results are poor guides to

future political events.

There are other reasons for varia-

tions in results, such as question placement. Pollsters said that sur-

vey questions ask people how they will vote draw results more favorable to Mr. Reagan than polls that first ask

public policy questions and then ask about voting choices.

Mr. Hamilton is highly critical of

polls that start by asking people whom they would vote for, saying, "It's the worst thing they can do."

The Gallup and Times-CBS

polls have been placing the presi-

dential preference question at the

first or second inquiry; the Post-

ABC poll places it further down.

The Harris Survey, according to

David Crane, executive assistant to

Mr. Mondale, poses the voting-preference

question twice: at the beginning of

the interview and toward the end.

Reagan Landslide or Narrow Mondale Lead: U.S. Polls Vary

By Barry Sussman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In recent weeks

Labor Tension From Air Base Strike Continues to Strain U.S.-Greek Ties

By Paul Anastasi
New York Times Service

ATHENS — For many Greeks and Americans, the most visible line of confrontation in the strained relations between their two governments has been at an Athens traffic junction a mile from the international airport.

The scene is near the entrance to the U.S. air base known as Hellenikon, where for the last two weeks Greek workers have been on strike over wages and working conditions.

Strikes by Greek workers at the U.S. bases are not unusual; there have been 14 at Hellenikon since 1978. And officials say the union demands do not seem insurmountable.

Yet Greek and U.S. officials agree that this strike has been the worst, in its duration, its occasional violence and its high level of mutual suspicion and hostility.

To make matters worse, the strike started during a crisis in relations between the two governments.

U.S. and Greek officials said the political tension has eased. It rose earlier when members of the Reagan administration criticized what it called the Socialist government's anti-U.S. policies and its purported toleration of international terror-

ism. Both sides seem to be making conciliatory gestures.

But the strike problem persists, and according to the commander of the Hellenikon air base, Colonel Nelson Lovegren, it has become the primary issue of negotiation at the U.S.-Greek Joint Commission, which was set up by the two governments to oversee the functioning of the base agreements.

On Monday, tension at the base rose to another notch when the union announced that the strike would be extended 10 more days. There was a rally in front of the base entrance. The strikers said they would march to Parliament to deliver a statement.

Last week, Monteagle Stearns, the U.S. ambassador, met with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, and won a promise from the Greek leader to deal with the U.S. military's main grievance, the hindrance posed by strikers to personnel wanting to enter the base.

The day after the meeting, Mr. Papandreou, risking criticism from the left, ordered the police to evict the strikers forcibly from the entrance to the base.

Police and strikers have remained in the vicinity of the entrance in an uneasy truce. Access to the base is now said to be more normal.

The strike's origins go back to

last year when the 1,600 Greek employees at the four main U.S. bases in Greece demanded changes that would increase their wages and reduce working hours from 39 a week to the 37.5 that prevail in the Greek public sector. The U.S. military rejected the demands, saying they would mean a 30-percent increase in the annual payroll of \$12 million.

The strikers took their case to the Labor Arbitration Court and won. The ruling was immediately ratified by Labor Minister Evangelos Yanopoulos.

The U.S. base commander said the wages on base are at least 8 percent over those paid in the Greek economy. The U.S. Embassy and military authorities are convinced that the Greek Communist Party is behind the agitation.

The U.S. negotiators have refused to accept the ruling of the Labor Arbitration Court on the ground that the original 1960 accord and the agreement signed with Greece last year specifies that all such issues are the responsibility of the joint commission.

According to Colonel Lovegren, 30 militant strikers led by the union leader, George Alexandrou, recently broke into a hotel serving as an officers' club and terrorized the Americans and their families in a bout for strikebreakers.



Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir gets a kiss from Haim Druckman, leader of a small religious party, as Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, right, and Transportation Minister Haim Corin look on. Mr. Shamir proclaimed that his Likud coalition won the election.

Israeli Vote Reflects Divisions, Inertia

(Continued from Page 1)

turns are not expected for several days and there may be some slight shifts of strength among the record-matching 15 parties that won Knesset seats. But from the nearly complete, unofficial returns, the broad outline of the Israeli political landscape was evident.

Above all, the election confirmed the overwhelming sense of deadlock and inertia that permeates Israeli politics. The little political movement that could be detected appeared to signal a continuing drift to the right and a hardening of attitudes toward Israel's relations with the Palestinians and the Arab countries.

But the most startling outcome for Israelis was the triumph of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party, which won one seat for its leader, the founder of the extremist Jewish Defense League in the United States.

The U.S.-born rabbi, until now allied with Shini and the Citizens' Rights Party, won 51 parliamentary seats among them — one more seat than the three parties, in a slightly different combination, captured in 1981.

It was those parties, which advocate negotiations for the return of the West Bank to Jordan in return for a peace treaty, that the Reagan administration and many Jewish groups in the United States hoped would lead the way toward a revival of the Middle East peace process. But the election returns showed that the parties, and the people they represent, remain a sizable but distinct minority in the overall Israeli population.

Within the religious community, the movement was toward orthodoxy fundamentalism. Two parties representing "ultra-orthodox" Jews captured six seats, a gain of two from 1981, while the more moderate and once mainline National Religious Party continued its steady decline, from six seats in 1981 to four seats now.

Likud appeared to have lost six or seven seats, but its even more rightist ally, Tehiya, or the Zionist Revival Movement, gained one.

It was at the extremes in the political spectrum that some changes could be detected. Two parties largely supported by Arab

Israelis, the communist Democratic Front for Peace and Equality and the Progressive List for Peace, captured a total of six seats, a gain of two from 1981.

Neither is considered an acceptable partner in any Israeli government, putting them in the parliament but effectively on the sidelines in terms of impact or policy.

But the most startling outcome for Israel was the triumph of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party, which won one seat for its leader, the founder of the extremist Jewish Defense League in the United States.

The U.S.-born rabbi, until now allied with Shini and the Citizens' Rights Party, won 51 parliamentary seats among them — one more seat than the three parties, in a slightly different combination, captured in 1981.

It was those parties, which advocate negotiations for the return of the West Bank to Jordan in return for a peace treaty, that the Reagan administration and many Jewish groups in the United States hoped would lead the way toward a revival of the Middle East peace process. But the election returns showed that the parties, and the people they represent, remain a sizable but distinct minority in the overall Israeli population.

Within the religious community, the movement was toward orthodoxy fundamentalism. Two parties representing "ultra-orthodox" Jews captured six seats, a gain of two from 1981, while the more moderate and once mainline National Religious Party continued its steady decline, from six seats in 1981 to four seats now.

Likud appeared to have lost six or seven seats, but its even more rightist ally, Tehiya, or the Zionist Revival Movement, gained one.

It was at the extremes in the political spectrum that some changes could be detected. Two parties largely supported by Arab

Israelis, the communist Democratic Front for Peace and Equality and the Progressive List for Peace, captured a total of six seats, a gain of two from 1981.

Neither is considered an acceptable partner in any Israeli government, putting them in the parliament but effectively on the sidelines in terms of impact or policy.

But the most startling outcome for Israel was the triumph of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party, which won one seat for its leader, the founder of the extremist Jewish Defense League in the United States.

The U.S.-born rabbi, until now allied with Shini and the Citizens' Rights Party, won 51 parliamentary seats among them — one more seat than the three parties, in a slightly different combination, captured in 1981.

It was those parties, which advocate negotiations for the return of the West Bank to Jordan in return for a peace treaty, that the Reagan administration and many Jewish groups in the United States hoped would lead the way toward a revival of the Middle East peace process. But the election returns showed that the parties, and the people they represent, remain a sizable but distinct minority in the overall Israeli population.

Within the religious community, the movement was toward orthodoxy fundamentalism. Two parties representing "ultra-orthodox" Jews captured six seats, a gain of two from 1981, while the more moderate and once mainline National Religious Party continued its steady decline, from six seats in 1981 to four seats now.

Likud appeared to have lost six or seven seats, but its even more rightist ally, Tehiya, or the Zionist Revival Movement, gained one.

It was at the extremes in the political spectrum that some changes could be detected. Two parties largely supported by Arab

Israelis, the communist Democratic Front for Peace and Equality and the Progressive List for Peace, captured a total of six seats, a gain of two from 1981.

Neither is considered an acceptable partner in any Israeli government, putting them in the parliament but effectively on the sidelines in terms of impact or policy.

But the most startling outcome for Israel was the triumph of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party, which won one seat for its leader, the founder of the extremist Jewish Defense League in the United States.

The U.S.-born rabbi, until now allied with Shini and the Citizens' Rights Party, won 51 parliamentary seats among them — one more seat than the three parties, in a slightly different combination, captured in 1981.

It was those parties, which advocate negotiations for the return of the West Bank to Jordan in return for a peace treaty, that the Reagan administration and many Jewish groups in the United States hoped would lead the way toward a revival of the Middle East peace process. But the election returns showed that the parties, and the people they represent, remain a sizable but distinct minority in the overall Israeli population.

Within the religious community, the movement was toward orthodoxy fundamentalism. Two parties representing "ultra-orthodox" Jews captured six seats, a gain of two from 1981, while the more moderate and once mainline National Religious Party continued its steady decline, from six seats in 1981 to four seats now.

Likud appeared to have lost six or seven seats, but its even more rightist ally, Tehiya, or the Zionist Revival Movement, gained one.

It was at the extremes in the political spectrum that some changes could be detected. Two parties largely supported by Arab

Israelis, the communist Democratic Front for Peace and Equality and the Progressive List for Peace, captured a total of six seats, a gain of two from 1981.

Neither is considered an acceptable partner in any Israeli government, putting them in the parliament but effectively on the sidelines in terms of impact or policy.

But the most startling outcome for Israel was the triumph of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party, which won one seat for its leader, the founder of the extremist Jewish Defense League in the United States.

The U.S.-born rabbi, until now allied with Shini and the Citizens' Rights Party, won 51 parliamentary seats among them — one more seat than the three parties, in a slightly different combination, captured in 1981.

It was those parties, which advocate negotiations for the return of the West Bank to Jordan in return for a peace treaty, that the Reagan administration and many Jewish groups in the United States hoped would lead the way toward a revival of the Middle East peace process. But the election returns showed that the parties, and the people they represent, remain a sizable but distinct minority in the overall Israeli population.

Within the religious community, the movement was toward orthodoxy fundamentalism. Two parties representing "ultra-orthodox" Jews captured six seats, a gain of two from 1981, while the more moderate and once mainline National Religious Party continued its steady decline, from six seats in 1981 to four seats now.

Likud appeared to have lost six or seven seats, but its even more rightist ally, Tehiya, or the Zionist Revival Movement, gained one.

It was at the extremes in the political spectrum that some changes could be detected. Two parties largely supported by Arab

Israelis, the communist Democratic Front for Peace and Equality and the Progressive List for Peace, captured a total of six seats, a gain of two from 1981.

Neither is considered an acceptable partner in any Israeli government, putting them in the parliament but effectively on the sidelines in terms of impact or policy.

But the most startling outcome for Israel was the triumph of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party, which won one seat for its leader, the founder of the extremist Jewish Defense League in the United States.

The U.S.-born rabbi, until now allied with Shini and the Citizens' Rights Party, won 51 parliamentary seats among them — one more seat than the three parties, in a slightly different combination, captured in 1981.

It was those parties, which advocate negotiations for the return of the West Bank to Jordan in return for a peace treaty, that the Reagan administration and many Jewish groups in the United States hoped would lead the way toward a revival of the Middle East peace process. But the election returns showed that the parties, and the people they represent, remain a sizable but distinct minority in the overall Israeli population.

Within the religious community, the movement was toward orthodoxy fundamentalism. Two parties representing "ultra-orthodox" Jews captured six seats, a gain of two from 1981, while the more moderate and once mainline National Religious Party continued its steady decline, from six seats in 1981 to four seats now.

Likud appeared to have lost six or seven seats, but its even more rightist ally, Tehiya, or the Zionist Revival Movement, gained one.

It was at the extremes in the political spectrum that some changes could be detected. Two parties largely supported by Arab

Israelis, the communist Democratic Front for Peace and Equality and the Progressive List for Peace, captured a total of six seats, a gain of two from 1981.

Neither is considered an acceptable partner in any Israeli government, putting them in the parliament but effectively on the sidelines in terms of impact or policy.

But the most startling outcome for Israel was the triumph of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party, which won one seat for its leader, the founder of the extremist Jewish Defense League in the United States.

The U.S.-born rabbi, until now allied with Shini and the Citizens' Rights Party, won 51 parliamentary seats among them — one more seat than the three parties, in a slightly different combination, captured in 1981.

It was those parties, which advocate negotiations for the return of the West Bank to Jordan in return for a peace treaty, that the Reagan administration and many Jewish groups in the United States hoped would lead the way toward a revival of the Middle East peace process. But the election returns showed that the parties, and the people they represent, remain a sizable but distinct minority in the overall Israeli population.

Within the religious community, the movement was toward orthodoxy fundamentalism. Two parties representing "ultra-orthodox" Jews captured six seats, a gain of two from 1981, while the more moderate and once mainline National Religious Party continued its steady decline, from six seats in 1981 to four seats now.

Likud appeared to have lost six or seven seats, but its even more rightist ally, Tehiya, or the Zionist Revival Movement, gained one.

It was at the extremes in the political spectrum that some changes could be detected. Two parties largely supported by Arab

Israelis, the communist Democratic Front for Peace and Equality and the Progressive List for Peace, captured a total of six seats, a gain of two from 1981.

Neither is considered an acceptable partner in any Israeli government, putting them in the parliament but effectively on the sidelines in terms of impact or policy.

But the most startling outcome for Israel was the triumph of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party, which won one seat for its leader, the founder of the extremist Jewish Defense League in the United States.

The U.S.-born rabbi, until now allied with Shini and the Citizens' Rights Party, won 51 parliamentary seats among them — one more seat than the three parties, in a slightly different combination, captured in 1981.

It was those parties, which advocate negotiations for the return of the West Bank to Jordan in return for a peace treaty, that the Reagan administration and many Jewish groups in the United States hoped would lead the way toward a revival of the Middle East peace process. But the election returns showed that the parties, and the people they represent, remain a sizable but distinct minority in the overall Israeli population.

Within the religious community, the movement was toward orthodoxy fundamentalism. Two parties representing "ultra-orthodox" Jews captured six seats, a gain of two from 1981, while the more moderate and once mainline National Religious Party continued its steady decline, from six seats in 1981 to four seats now.

Likud appeared to have lost six or seven seats, but its even more rightist ally, Tehiya, or the Zionist Revival Movement, gained one.

It was at the extremes in the political spectrum that some changes could be detected. Two parties largely supported by Arab

Israelis, the communist Democratic Front for Peace and Equality and the Progressive List for Peace, captured a total of six seats, a gain of two from 1981.

Neither is considered an acceptable partner in any Israeli government, putting them in the parliament but effectively on the sidelines in terms of impact or policy.

But the most startling outcome for Israel was the triumph of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party, which won one seat for its leader, the founder of the extremist Jewish Defense League in the United States.

The U.S.-born rabbi, until now allied with Shini and the Citizens' Rights Party, won 51 parliamentary seats among them — one more seat than the three parties, in a slightly different combination, captured in 1981.

It was those parties, which advocate negotiations for the return of the West Bank to Jordan in return for a peace treaty, that the Reagan administration and many Jewish groups in the United States hoped would lead the way toward a revival of the Middle East peace process. But the election returns showed that the parties, and the people they represent, remain a sizable but distinct minority in the overall Israeli population.

Within the religious community, the movement was toward orthodoxy fundamentalism. Two parties representing "ultra-orthodox" Jews captured six seats, a gain of two from 1981, while the more moderate and once mainline National Religious Party continued its steady decline, from six seats in 1981 to four seats now.

Likud appeared to have lost six or seven seats, but its even more rightist ally, Tehiya, or the Zionist Revival Movement, gained one.

It was at the extremes in the political spectrum that some changes could be detected. Two parties largely supported by Arab

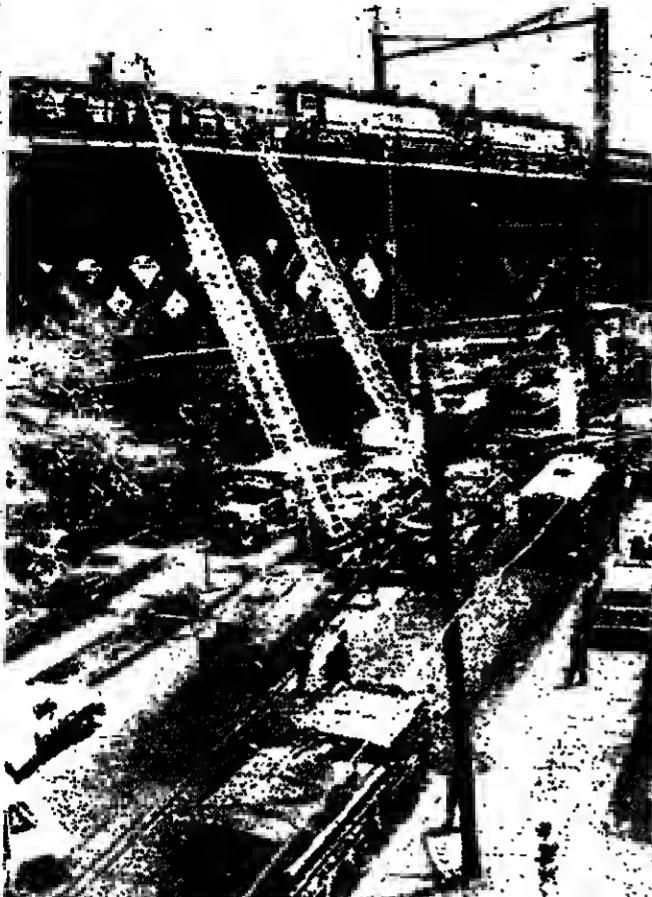
Israelis, the communist Democratic Front for Peace and Equality and the Progressive List for Peace, captured a total of six seats, a gain of two from 1981.

Neither is considered an acceptable partner in any Israeli government, putting them in the parliament but effectively on the sidelines in terms of impact or policy.

But the most startling outcome for Israel was the triumph of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party, which won one seat for its leader, the founder of the extremist Jewish Defense League in the United States.

The U.S.-born rabbi, until now allied with Shini and the Citizens' Rights Party, won 51 parliamentary seats among them — one more seat than the three parties, in a slightly different combination, captured in 1981.

<p



Firemen using ladders to reach passengers in the wreckage of two Amtrak trains that collided in New York.

4th Fatal Train Crash Prompts U.S. Inquiries

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A head-on collision of two Amtrak trains in New York City in which a Spanish diplomat was killed comes in a month of other mishaps and fatal accidents involving the railroad.

Federal safety officials and members of Congress said they wanted to look closely at the New York accident on Monday because it did not involve uncontrollable factors, such as heavy rains that had figured in other crashes this year.

The officials said the crash, in which 115 persons were hurt, was the first of the accidents this month to involve trains and track directly operated by Amtrak, the U.S. government-owned passenger system.

The two trains collided Monday on a viaduct 80 feet (24 meters) above a street in New York's borough of Queens. With the southbound track temporarily closed for maintenance, both trains were traveling on the northbound track when they collided at 10:45 A.M.

The dead man was identified as Enrique Gilarranz, a 53-year-old Spanish diplomat stationed in Equatorial Guinea and vacationing in the United States. He died of internal injuries.

"This one today involves two of Amtrak's own trains and it occurred on their trackage," said Hal Storey, chief of the rail accident division at the National Transportation Safety Board. "That makes it a little bit different flavor."

"To us, it shouldn't happen," he said. "It's just unheard of. You shouldn't have two trains running into each other, not in this day and age."

The crashes this month prompted committees in both the House and Senate to schedule hearings on Amtrak's safety record for this week. Both the legislators and the safety board are studying whether there is a pattern of diminished safety behind the recent accidents.

On July 4, two persons were killed in South Carolina when a train hit a truck. Three passengers and two crew members were killed July 7 when an Amtrak train derailed near Williston, Vermont, after heavy rains had washed out a track bed. On July 11, a train crew member and the driver of a gasoline tanker were killed in a crash at a grade crossing in South Carolina.

Patricia Goldman, the National Transportation Safety Board member who investigated the Vermont derailment, said: "We are first going to investigate the individual accidents and then we are going to look at the pattern."

She added: "Railroads are not as technologically advanced as other forms of transportation. As one of our former chairmen used to say, 'In too many cases they still operate by fire and flag.'"

According to statistics gathered by the federal government, head-on collisions involving passenger trains are rare. There were five such crashes in 1979; four in 1980; one each in 1981 and 1982; and none in 1983. Amtrak has averaged 39 de-

Contadora Group Offers To Aid Duarte on Talks

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The four countries working together to find a peaceful settlement to the conflicts in Central America have offered to help El Salvador's new government begin negotiations with the country's leftist rebels, according to a Latin American diplomat in the region.

The diplomat said the four countries comprising the Contadora group — Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela — made the offer to President José Napoléon Duarte because "the bilateral conflict affects the general arrangement" the group is trying to achieve in the region.

Mr. Duarte has said that he will not be ready to negotiate with the leftist guerrillas until he has established "the conditions first to give a base of security and an atmosphere of democracy" in El Salvador.

Other Latin American officials have expressed concern that the negotiations may become necessary before those conditions can be achieved.

Officials of the four countries traveled through Central America on Monday and Tuesday, trying to smooth out final differences in a plan presented to the five Central American countries last month.

An official of the Mexico's Ministry of Foreign Relations said Monday, however, that "all of the Central American countries have demonstrated their acceptance of the act of Contadora" in principle, and that only minor details remain to be worked out.

The plan that is being considered

Bush Sees Latin America as Major Issue

By Lou Cannon
and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush says that Republicans will make Central America a "prime issue" in the presidential campaign because Walter F. Mondale and the Democrats do not understand the importance or nature of the Marxist threat to Central America.

"I don't believe from Mondale's rhetoric he understands this," Mr. Bush said in an interview Monday, adding of the Democrats: "I don't believe they understand that the Sandinistas are what they say they are — they are Marxists, they have no intention of going the democratic route."

Mr. Mondale promised last week in his nominating acceptance speech, to the roaring approval of the Democratic National Convention, that he would "stop the illegal war in Nicaragua" within the first 100 days of his administration. Presumably, that would mean cutting off U.S. aid to rebels fighting the Sandinista government in Managua.

The vice president acknowledged that Mr. Mondale's position currently had public support, but insisted that the Reagan administration had "a real opportunity" if it could "get the message across" about the Sandinista leadership.

The Democrats have been working on an erroneous premise about what has been going on in Central America," Mr. Bush said.

He said that 94 percent of the U.S.-backed rebels also had been opponents of the rightist regime of Anastasio Somoza, which the Sandinistas overthrew five years ago. Mr. Bush did not present evidence in support of his contention, and guerrilla groups have made conflicting claims about their membership.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

Twenty-four passengers have died since Amtrak's inception in 1971, and eight of the fatalities have occurred in the past seven months.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

Twenty-four passengers have died since Amtrak's inception in 1971, and eight of the fatalities have occurred in the past seven months.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21 such accidents in 1983.

ailments a year since 1975, and it had 21

When
Was It?
A Warning

Noise Dispute in Japan Roars Under U.S. Jets

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

YAMATO, Japan — Every minute or two the sky over this city rumbles, signaling that another fighter jet is about to swoop down and rattle houses and the people inside.

Evenings are the worst: there are more takeoffs and landings. Dinner discussions often stop and television pictures quiver.

"It's just like living inside a subway car — and sometimes worse," said Kenichi Ohsho, a Yamato city official who keeps track of noise levels.

On the best of days this city 20 miles (32 kilometers) southwest of Tokyo is a clamorous place, with a military airfield at its edge and enormous trucks barreling along the main street.

But now the noise is barely bearable for the 174,000 residents of Yamato, a bedroom community for workers who commute to Tokyo and Yokohama. With the added noise comes a new chapter in one of the longer-running unresolved issues between the United States and Japan.

Since late May, the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway has been back in Yokosuka, its home port, for the last 11 years. Yamato is a short drive from Yokosuka.

The Midway will set sail again in August. That means the Midway's 100 fighter-jet pilots have resumed weeks of practice to keep their skills sharpened. Night flights are particularly important. If they fail to "night qualify," they cannot leave with the ship.

Last week, pilots started their latest training round at a field close to Yokosuka, the Atsugi Naval Air Station, whose runway lies a little more than a mile from Yamato's soundproofed city hall.

On most nights, the pilots go

through 150 or more "touch and go's" — first landing, then taking off right away, always at full power and thus with maximum noise.

The Midway, part of the U.S. 7th Fleet, is the only U.S. aircraft carrier with a foreign home port. It is at sea for eight or nine months a year, and that leaves an average of 80 nights when its pilots must go through their high-speed training at Atsugi.

"It may be hard for outsiders to understand how disastrous this noise is," Mr. Ohsho said.

U.S. officials insist they understand. But they say that the pilots must practice regularly or lose the skills that enable them to come in at high speeds and land on a ship that is pitching in the sea.

Moreover, Rear Admiral Gerald W. MacKay, commander of U.S. naval forces in Japan, said the training should take place as much as possible near Yokosuka, one of the world's most densely populated regions.

Shifting flights to more remote parts of Japan or South Korea is costly, he argued. It also keeps pilots from seeing their families, deepening morale problems for people who already are away from home much of the year. Lower morale, the admiral said, tends to translate into lower re-enlistment rates.

Yamato residents sympathize, but ask why they should suffer. Led by Mayor Katschi Endo, more than 70 percent of them have signed petitions in the last few weeks demanding that the Midway's nighttime exercises be moved elsewhere.

It is up to the Japanese government to settle the issue, but it has long avoided a decision, caught between pressures brought by various municipalities, which do



A U.S. Navy jet flies low over Yamato on its way to landing at Atsugi Naval Air Station, about a mile away.

not want the noise, and by U.S. officials.

For the U.S. Navy, the Midway is critical to Pacific operations; keeping the ship in Yokosuka is important because maintenance crews there are highly regarded.

For people in Yokosuka, the aircraft carrier means jobs.

Admiral MacKay said the navy had shown sensitivity to Yamato's complaints by limiting the number of flights at Atsugi by banning training after 10 P.M.

and by instructing pilots to fly at higher altitudes. The Japanese government has spent \$65 million to soundproof houses and office buildings.

Still, Yamato is a noisy place, and any new training site elsewhere would be, too. No matter what the eventual solution, Admiral MacKay says, it is likely to make somebody, somewhere, unhappy.

"It's a crowded country," he said.

Child Labor Force: A Man-Size Burden at Age 9

By David Lamb
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Hassan Farid filled his straw basket with a load of bricks, groused softly as he lifted it onto his back, and with his shirtless torso bent almost parallel to the ground, walked 20 yards to the construction site.

He dumped the bricks onto a pile, as he had a hundred other loads over the previous five hours. He lit a cigarette and sought a few minutes in the shade.

"I could go to sleep right here and sleep for a day," said Hassan, who is 9 years old.

The International Labor Organization in Geneva estimates there are 50 million child laborers like Hassan Farid in the developing world. The United Nations says that there may be as many as 100 million.

Whatever the numbers, the child labor force, which extends from Southeast Asia through the Middle East and on to Latin America, represents a tragic product of the Third World's economic misfortunes.

The children labor to help their families survive. They are underpaid, overworked and ignorant of their rights, and their plight is not given a high priority by most governments.

Francis Blanchard, the ILO's director general, said last year:

"Given the low educational or skill content of many of the jobs in which working children are involved, the possibilities of acquir-

ing remunerative or satisfying skills become still more remote," he said. "Children thus find themselves locked in unskilled, low-paying, unpleasant and unsafe work situations and permanently disadvantaged in the labor market."

Hassan Farid has never heard of the ILO. Nor does he know that Egyptian law forbids employment of children under 16 and requires children to attend six years of school. He says his wages, a little more than a dollar for a day's work, are far more valuable than anything school could offer.

His parents and their seven children live in the Cairo slums. Hassan said his father did odd jobs.

Child laborers in Cairo and other large Arab cities are so common they hardly draw a second glance. They collect garbage, lug bricks and sand at construction sites, wash car windows in traffic jams, shine shoes, and work as apprentices in shops or as domestic servants.

In the past decade, Egypt has lost a large portion of its male work force as more than three million men have left to find jobs in other Arab countries. This exodus, combined with a construction boom in Cairo, has pushed many women and children into the labor pool. Many rural families leave their daughters to illegal agencies in Cairo that recruit children for domestic work.

"I'm glad I'm in the city," said a 9-year-old girl who has worked as a maid in Cairo for two years and

sleeps on her employer's kitchen floor. "In the village, my stepfather was very cruel and used to beat me very hard and even burn my skin when I made any mistakes."

At the end, he kicked me out of the house and I had to live with my uncle, who was worse. He gave me only bread and water when I did wrong and he beat me, too. Now I only see him when he comes to Cairo to collect the money I earn."

The ILO adopted the minimum age of 14 for admission of children to industrial employment in 1919. In 1979, the United Nations' Year of the Child, the ILO urged its 150 member nations to ratify the Minimum Age Convention, which sets 15 as the lowest age for employ-

ment. Thus far, fewer than 30 nations have ratified it.

International relief specialists believe it is unrealistic to expect the abolition of child labor soon. That will come, they say, only with increased economic security and decreased population growth.

In the United States, 60 percent of the young people between the ages of 12 and 19 had part-time jobs in 1982 and grossed \$25 billion in wages. But most were probably working to buy a car, get an education or enjoy the luxury of extra spending money.

"Children work here for a much more elementary reason," a UN official said. "They work to eat."

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL

ESCORT SERVICE

USA

Head office in New York
330 W. 56th St., N.Y.C. 10019 USA
212-765-7896
212-765-7754

Local, National & International

MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED
Private Membership Available

This award-winning service has been selected as the top escort service in the United States & International travel media including radio and TV.

REGENCY

WORLDWIDE MULTILINGUAL ESCORT SERVICE

NEW YORK OFFICE

Tel: 212-838-8027

& 212-753-1844

USA & TRANSWORLD

A-AMERICAN

ESCORT SERVICE

EVERYWHERE YOU ARE OR GO...

1-813-921-7946

Call free from U.S.: 1-800-227-0872

Call free from Florida: 1-800-322-0572

Lowell Eastern welcomes you back

CAPRICE

ESCORT SERVICE

IN NEW YORK

TEL: 212-737-3291

LONDON

BEIGRAVIA

Escort Service

Tel: 736 5877

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Page 15)

ESCORTS & GUIDES

LONDON

TOP ESCORT SERVICE

TEL: 402 0004

ARISTOCATS

London Escort Service

128 Wigmore St., London W1.

All major Credit Cards Accepted

Tel: 01-474 4742

12 noon - midnight

LONDON

Portman Escort Agency

47 Grosvenor Square, London W1

Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158

LONDON

KENSINGTON

ESCORT SERVICE

10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST. W8

TEL: 937 9136 OR 937 9133

LONDON WEST

ESCORT SERVICE

LONDON HEATHROW & GATWICK

TEL: 01-747 3304

AMSTERDAM

THE HAGUE ROTTERDAM

NORTH EUROPE ESCORT SERVICE

AMSTERDAM 904-053-904124

TEL: 010-25-41 33

THE HAGUE (0) 70-69 794

MAYFIELD CLUB

GUIDE SERVICE FROM 5 pm

BOTTEBAND (0) 10-25 41 33

THE HAGUE (0) 70-69 794

CHICHA ESCORT SERVICE

51 ST. JAMES'S PLACE, LONDON SW1.

Tel: 01-584 6512/2474 (4-12 pm)

GENEVA EXCLUSIVE

ESCORT SERVICE, afternoon and evening.

Tel: 22/29 13 74 - 21 79 29

GENEVA V.I.P. ESCORT AND GUIDE SERVICE

TEL: 022/25-04 2 pm - 10 pm

GENEVA CHAUSSE E ESCORT SERVICE

TEL: 022/25-04 2 pm - 10 pm

GENEVA STONE ESCORT SERVICE

TEL: 022/25-04 2 pm - 10 pm

GENEVA EXCLUSIVE Escort Service

TEL: 022/25-04 2 pm - 10 pm

GENEVA JADE DOMINA Escort Service

TEL: 022/25-04 2 pm - 10 pm

GENEVA KANADU Escort Service

TEL: 022/25-04 2 pm - 10 pm

GENEVA MICHELE Escort Service

TEL: 022/25-04 2 pm - 10 pm

GENEVA V.I.P. ESCORT AND GUIDE SERVICE

TEL: 022/25-04 2 pm - 10 pm

GENEVA V.I.P. ESCORT AND GUIDE SERVICE

TEL: 022/25-04 2 pm - 10 pm

GENEVA V.I.P. ESCORT AND

INSIGHTS



Dudley M. Brooks/The Washington Post

A scene from San Francisco's Chinatown forms a traditional image of the Asian immigrant in California. But the character of the flow of Asian immigrants has changed. Asian newcomers to California, although still relatively poor, include many with professional skills and money to invest. And their children are going in disproportionate numbers to the state's public and private universities and moving into the professions, politics and sports.

California Reaches Out Across Pacific

State Spreads Cultural, Financial Interests From Asia to U.S. Heartland

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The concrete docks south of the Ferry Building bustle with new life. The choicest products of late 20th-century Asia — sports cars, video recorders and running shoes — slide off container ships to be replaced by the finest output of America's richest coast, California oranges, cotton and canned goods on their way across the Pacific.

The population center of the United States has been moving West for decades; the Sun Belt has become an old story. But much of that movement has involved Atlantic-centered business interests and Eastern seaboard culture moving inland or leaping to the West Coast.

An entirely new set of cultural, financial and political interests is spreading to the American heartland from California and its new economic trading base, Asia and the vast Pacific.

This goes beyond the popularity of Asian-manufactured consumer goods. Japanese management techniques refined by California researchers have become required reading in business schools and executive seminars across the United States.

More than two of every five legal immigrants to the United States are Asian. The United States has more people of Filipino, Japanese and Vietnamese descent than any other country outside the homelands of these ethnic groups, and California has more than any other state.

Asians constitute more than 20 percent of the student bodies of the state's leading public universities and are moving into professions and politics.

In some ways California is as much a Pacific nation as it is part of the United States. One could call it the state of East Pacifica. In this landmark year in which the state is entertaining the Democratic National Convention and the Summer Olympic Games, that rapidly expanding international outlook has much to teach would-be policy-makers of both parties who want to know where that part of the country is going.

Only once in the last eight presidential elections has the state gone for the Democrats. That rare event occurred in 1964 when President Lyndon B. Johnson trounced Senator Barry Goldwater, an Arizona Republican. This year, another conservative Republican from the West is running for the presidency, and it is almost certain that this polyglot, internationally oriented state will vote to return President Ronald Reagan to the White House.

Indeed, were Mr. Reagan to lose his home state of California, it would spell almost certain disaster for his re-election bid.

One issue of great concern in Democratic candidates has become largely irrelevant here: How to protect U.S. workers from foreign competition.

Nearly half of all cars sold in California are foreign-made. California entrepreneurs care more about selling Central Valley rice to Hong Kong and Riverside County oranges to Kyoto than what happens to 3,800 auto-workers laid off in southeastern Los Angeles.

To such business as Richard King, former state international trade director, bills in Congress to require U.S. parts in Japanese cars "would be a disaster."

This attitude has fueled the remarkable turnaround in U.S. economic history: Trans-Pacific trade has finally outstripped U.S. trade with Europe. A California study shows a record \$121 billion in U.S. trans-Pacific trade in 1982 compared with \$115.8 billion in trans-Atlantic trade.

Gladys Moreau of the Security Pacific Trading Corp., who made the calculation, said the \$121 billion in annual trade with Asia included about \$42.5 billion in Pacific trade going through California alone.

California's gross state product is more than the gross national product of all but seven of the world's countries — the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain and Italy.

While revenues of the New York customs district dropped 3.5 percent in fiscal 1983, they climbed in California's three main port

regions, by 2.2 percent in the Los Angeles area, 2.4 percent in the San Diego area and 3.5 percent in the San Francisco area.

New York's long reign as the leading U.S. collector of customs is nearly over. Since 1979 its margin over second-place Los Angeles has narrowed, from \$418 million to \$40 million.

Toyota is about to save a huge General Motors plant in Fremont, California, by allowing it to re-open as a Japanese-U.S. venture. Twenty-five California auto-workers and executives have become celebrities in Japan by traveling to the city of Toyota to learn management and production techniques for the new company, New United Motor Manufacturing Inc.

Chalmers Johnson, a University of California professor, is one of several scholars chronicling the shrinking Pacific. He notes that Japanese capitalists have become so enraptured by California's electronic mecca, Silicon Valley, that they routinely have been telling detailed maps showing the location of individual Silicon Valley companies, together with pictures of the houses of their chief executives.

To which Representative Ed Zschun, a California Republican, shook his head. The domestic-content bill would force Japanese trade retaliation, just as U.S. electronic products were beginning a new surge, even in Japanese markets. The bill is an exercise in Eastern cynicism, Mr. Price said.

Lee Price, an economist for the United Auto Workers union in Washington, defends the domestic-content bill as a necessary barrier to international plunderers. He quotes a dissident Japanese economist as warning of damage from export surges.

"Japan has the capacity to cause major industrial disruption in this country, and we should not allow it to happen," Mr. Price said.

That same Representative Ed Zschun, a California Republican, shook his head. The domestic-content bill would force Japanese trade retaliation, just as U.S. electronic products were beginning a new surge, even in Japanese markets. The bill is an exercise in Eastern cynicism, Mr. Price said.

Colleagues in the House of Representatives told him that they voted for the bill only because they knew Mr. Reagan would veto it, and it was easier to explain to constituents a vote for U.S. jobs than the long-range benefits of free world trade, he said.

POLITICIANS in Washington looking for Western help in seeking Japanese scapegoats fail to realize how much Asians and their culture have become a part of California life since World War II.

A century ago, mobs in San Francisco set fire to the docks where Chinese and Japanese immigrants landed. Earlier in this century, Chinese were barred from owning land, and Japanese-Americans were sent to relocation camps.

The character of the flow of Asian immigrants has changed. Today's Asian newcomers in California, although still relatively poor, include many with professional skills and money to invest. Such countries as South Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan and Hong Kong suffer periodic political panics that create new surges of Asian capital into California real estate, small businesses and banks.

Today, in California's private and public universities, where the state's future is being made, the number of Asians is disproportionate.

Asians account for 5.3 percent of the state population. But in the fall of 1983, 22.9 percent of undergraduates at the University of California at Berkeley and nearly 21 percent of those at UCLA were of Asian or Pacific Island descent. The last two freshman classes at the California Institute of Technology have been about 21 percent Asian descent, and the proportion is rising.

Unlike the last century, Asians no longer make simple, once-a-lifetime journeys to California. There is much more fluidity. Americans flying the trans-Pacific route often encounter Korean traders or Taiwanese restaurateurs commuting between investments in Kaohsiung and Garden Grove, Pasadena and Pasadena.

The idea that people get uprooted from their homes and make a total commitment to their new society has to be rethought," said Lucy Cheng, a Chinese immigrant who is a professor of sociology at UCLA. "There are many people who go back and forth."

California businessmen believe that politicians in Washington have taken far too long in coming to grips with what has happened on the West Coast, even with the burst of interest in California in an Olympic and convention year.

The U.S. capital is still much closer to the Atlantic than to the Pacific. Its powerbrokers do not yet seem to appreciate the weight of goods that floats on that ocean, filling container berths on the Pacific rim from Seoul to Sydney with U.S. products.

It may take time, but many traders here say they think that Washington is waking up to a new theory of trade relativity. It will eventually learn to its great benefit, a Los Angeles trade entrepreneur, Charles Nevil, said, that "California is the leader of trade in the Western states and the Western states are the leader of all world trade for the United States."



Latest Proposal to Revamp U.S. Joint Chiefs Sparks One More 'War Within'

By Fred Hiatt
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a closed congressional hearing two years ago, the nation's top military officer started the House Armed Services Committee by proclaiming that the U.S. military command system did not work.

The committee had asked General David C. Jones, retiring chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for his departing thoughts, perhaps expecting a few words of thanks for being allowed to serve his country. Instead, the loyal and respected air force general attacked the system he headed, saying it could not resolve wistful conflicts between services nor offer the president useful military advice.

General Jones' criticism and his persistence in pursuing reforms reopened one of the oldest debates in the Pentagon: not how to fight the wars outside but how to quell the wars within.

Since World War II, leaders have tried to bring order to a vast bureaucracy where civilians fight officers, service chiefs fight theater commanders, air force fights navy and — even within services — submarine fight naval aviators and strategic bomber pilots fight tactical fighter pilots.

Now a seemingly modest congressional proposal to strengthen the role of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs along lines General Jones suggested in 1982 — to place the chairman in the chain of command and make him a member of the National Security Council — has sparked a deeply emotional debate.

It is a debate rife with interservice jealousies and accompanied by dark intimations of military coup and "Prussian general staffs."

"I recognize a Trojan horse when I see one," retired General Robert H. Barrow, former commander of the marine corps, said about the Jones proposal. "This is a dangerous proposal.

"It is a debate we are talking about here."

"It's a terrible, terrible move, terribly permanent," John F. Lehman Jr., secretary of the navy, said during a recent interview. "It would very seriously diminish civilian control of the military."

But retired General Edward C. Meyer, who was army chief of staff when General Barrow beaded the marines in the Carter and early Reagan years, said in a recent interview that the House proposal does not "go far enough in addressing the root causes of the problem." The proposal, sponsored by Representative Bill Nichols, Democrat of Alabama, is attached to the 1985 defense authorization bill, now stalled in a House-Senate conference.

"It is surprising that the system works at all, in light of its serious organizational, conceptual and functional flaws," General Meyer said before he retired.

"The system, I believe, simply doesn't work," said Robert W. Kotter, President Jimmy Carter's undersecretary of defense for policy. "In fact, the JCS system has become a laughingstock in the Pentagon. A system which is so inadequate in peacetime will perform even worse in crisis or war."

General Jones and other critics contend that in wartime, the system has failed in defeats and victories alike.

"It's going to make what went wrong in Lebanon even worse," he said. "Interservice rivalry exists primarily in Washington on huge, overblown staffs. In the field, commanders work together all the time. We need to strengthen the role of the theater commanders."

Mr. Lehman has said he supports placing the chairman in the chain of command, but opposes promoting him to the National Security Council, as an equal to the defense secretary, seriously threatens traditional military subordination to civilian authority.

"Interservice rivalry is a problem, and it is inefficient," Mr. Lehman said. "Efficiency operation can very well be at odds with civilian control. Nobody ever said our system was going to be the most efficient."

But Mr. Lehman said that creating a "general staff" — or a "Prussian-style general staff," as often pejoratively called — is unlikely to improve efficiency anyway.

"It's going to make what went wrong in Lebanon even worse," he said. "Interservice rivalry exists primarily in Washington on huge, overblown staffs. In the field, commanders work together all the time. We need to strengthen the role of the theater commanders."

Mr. Lehman has said he supports placing the chairman in the chain of command, but opposes promoting him to the National Security Council, as an equal to the defense secretary, seriously threatens traditional military subordination to civilian authority.

"The system, I believe, simply doesn't work," said Robert W. Kotter, President Jimmy Carter's undersecretary of defense for policy. "In fact, the JCS system has become a laughingstock in the Pentagon. A system which is so inadequate in peacetime will perform even worse in crisis or war."

General Jones and other critics contend that in wartime, the system has failed in defeats and victories alike.

"It is surprising that the system works at all, in light of its serious organizational, conceptual and functional flaws," General Meyer said before he retired.

"The system, I believe, simply doesn't work," said Robert W. Kotter, President Jimmy Carter's undersecretary of defense for policy. "In fact, the JCS system has become a laughingstock in the Pentagon. A system which is so inadequate in peacetime will perform even worse in crisis or war."

General Jones and other critics contend that in wartime, the system has failed in defeats and victories alike.

"It is surprising that the system works at all, in light of its serious organizational, conceptual and functional flaws," General Meyer said before he retired.

"The system, I believe, simply doesn't work," said Robert W. Kotter, President Jimmy Carter's undersecretary of defense for policy. "In fact, the JCS system has become a laughingstock in the Pentagon. A system which is so inadequate in peacetime will perform even worse in crisis or war."

General Jones and other critics contend that in wartime, the system has failed in defeats and victories alike.

"It is surprising that the system works at all, in light of its serious organizational, conceptual and functional flaws," General Meyer said before he retired.

"The system, I believe, simply doesn't work," said Robert W. Kotter, President Jimmy Carter's undersecretary of defense for policy. "In fact, the JCS system has become a laughingstock in the Pentagon. A system which is so inadequate in peacetime will perform even worse in crisis or war."

General Jones and other critics contend that in wartime, the system has failed in defeats and victories alike.

"It is surprising that the system works at all, in light of its serious organizational, conceptual and functional flaws," General Meyer said before he retired.

"The system, I believe, simply doesn't work," said Robert W. Kotter, President Jimmy Carter's undersecretary of defense for policy. "In fact, the JCS system has become a laughingstock in the Pentagon. A system which is so inadequate in peacetime will perform even worse in crisis or war."



General David C. Jones

new supplies to be assembled in large quantities, and then slide into Hanoi at night."

Most attempts at reform of the Joint Chiefs have centered on strengthening the chairman. General Jones wants, or creating a top military council with members who are not also service chiefs, as General Meyer has proposed. A pending House measure would make the chairman a member of the National Security Council, place him in the chain of command between the secretary and the field commanders and give him more control over the joint staff.

The navy and marines have taken the lead in opposing greater centralization, as they have consistently since 1948.

"Back then, the very character of the service was at stake," William J. Lynn, research associate at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, said in a recent interview. "The air force was trying to take away naval aviation; the army was trying to take away marine aviation."

BUT Mr. Lehman cited arguments of than service independence. He said placing the chairman in the National Security Council, as an equal to the defense secretary, seriously threatens traditional military subordination to civilian authority.

"Interservice rivalry is a problem, and it is inefficient," Mr. Lehman said. "Efficiency operation can very well be at odds with civilian control. Nobody ever said our system was going to be the most efficient."

But Mr. Lehman said that creating a "general staff" — or a "Prussian-style general staff," as often pejoratively called — is unlikely to improve efficiency anyway.

"It's going to make what went wrong in Lebanon even worse," he said. "Interservice rivalry exists primarily in Washington on huge, overblown staffs. In the field, commanders work together all the time. We need to strengthen the role of the theater commanders."

Mr. Lehman has said he supports placing the chairman in the chain of command, but opposes promoting him to the National Security Council, as an equal to the defense secretary, seriously threatens traditional military subordination to civilian authority.

"The system, I believe, simply doesn't work," said Robert W. Kotter, President Jimmy Carter's undersecretary of defense for policy. "In fact, the JCS system has become a laughingstock in the Pentagon. A system which is so inadequate in peacetime will perform even worse in crisis or war."

General Jones and other critics contend that in wartime, the system has failed in defeats and victories alike.

"It is surprising that the system works at all, in light of its serious organizational, conceptual and functional flaws," General Meyer said before he retired.

"The system, I believe, simply doesn't work," said Robert W. Kotter, President Jimmy Carter's undersecretary of defense for policy. "In fact, the JCS system has become a laughingstock in the Pentagon. A system which is so inadequate in peacetime will perform even worse in crisis or war."

General Jones and other critics contend that in wartime, the system has failed in defeats and victories alike.

"It is surprising that the system works at all, in light of its serious organizational, conceptual and functional flaws," General Meyer said before he retired.

"The system, I believe, simply doesn't work," said Robert W. Kotter, President Jimmy Carter's undersecretary of defense for policy. "In fact, the JCS system has become a laughingstock in the Pentagon. A system which is so inadequate in peacetime will perform even worse in crisis or war."

General Jones and other critics contend that in wartime, the system has failed in defeats and victories alike.

"It is surprising that the system works at all, in light of its serious organizational, conceptual and functional flaws," General Meyer said before he retired.

"The system, I believe, simply doesn't work," said Robert W. Kotter, President Jimmy Carter's undersecretary of defense for policy. "In fact, the JCS system has become a laughingstock in the Pentagon. A system which is so inadequate in peacetime will perform even worse in crisis or war."

General Jones and other critics contend that in wartime, the system has failed in defeats and victories alike.

"It is surprising that the system works at all, in light of its serious organizational, conceptual and functional flaws," General Meyer said before he retired.

"The system, I believe, simply doesn't work," said Robert W. Kotter, President Jimmy Carter's undersecretary of defense for policy. "In fact, the JCS system has become a laughingstock in the Pentagon. A system which is so inadequate in peacetime will perform even worse in crisis or war."

General Jones and other critics contend that

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Computerized Resorts Offer Latest in Executive 'Sport'

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

VITTEL, France — "Print, delete, return and send," shouted Denis Tourniaire, one of the camp counselors known as *Gentils Organisateurs* with the Club Méditerranée in Vittel, one of France's best-known watering holes. "And don't be afraid to break anything."

Tanned, wearing a T-shirt and tennis shorts, his sunglasses hanging from a gold chain, Mr. Tourniaire was not teaching some exotic new form of aerobics. A guitar player turned computer professional, he teaches Club Med guests how to use and program a personal computer — mostly in French, but sometimes in English as well. Club Méditerranée is one of several resorts that have added computer centers

to the variety of sports that are offered at no additional cost.

On average, guests have access to more than a dozen terminals. And there are five hours of classes a day.

Notwithstanding bright sunshine, tennis courts and an 18-hole golf course over rolling hills, about 100 people a day attend the computer classes held in the casino of Vittel's old world Grand Hotel, testimony to the elegance of Vittel at the turn of the century. At Club Med, managers are proving that sports and high tech go together.

Computer camps and courses are being offered in resorts all over Europe. The result is that executives, theoretically seeking relaxation and a change from the office, are now running from their tennis games to their computer classes.

Only a few executives actually choose a resort for its computer center. One who did was a Swiss executive, who admitted, "I'm going to Vittel because it amuses me to fiddle around with computers."

But the majority of executives that attend the courses at the hub are general managers who want to learn about computers or who don't have time during the rest of the year. A relaxed dress code and the simple language used in class — as little computer jargon as possible — is helpful in getting beyond any initial apprehension. "What we do here is demystify the computer," said Mr. Tourniaire.

Philippe Roturier, head of Club Med's computer centers, said, "We're not saying you'll become the McEnroe of computer science," referring to the tennis champion. What they do try to offer, he said, are courses that teach the basics of programming. Club Med courses can be taught in various languages depending on the demand and the location of the resort.

The level of concentration in the class room in Vittel is high. "As far as I can tell, the only thing this personal computer can't do is bring you your toast in the morning," said one student.

Executives said they were attending the computer classes because their office had been computerized recently or because they wanted to decide whether to computerize.

"I don't expect the computer to become my second wife," said Alain Lewkowicz, a product manager with Laboratoires Allard, a French subsidiary of Bristol Meyers. "What I want to do is apply what I learn here directly in the office. If the office got a system, I could do in an hour what five people are now doing in a week."

"I'm here because I don't know the first thing about it. Our office just got computerized and this is a good opportunity to pick up some knowledge," said Georges Capouillez, with Novarbel, a distributor for Alfa Romeo and Ferrari in Brussels.

One French executive was with Sodechix, a French multinational that provides catering to offshore oil platforms, in West Africa. He said he wanted to take up-to-date computer information back to West Africa. "The more people that are computerize in the company, the better. We are going to have cooks out here hundreds of miles offshore who are going to have to learn to use the computer. Somebody better be able to tell them what to do," Sodechix is installing a new computer system in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Another reason executives gave for attending the computer course during their vacation is that they want to be able to keep

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

CURRENCY RATES

Latest interbank rates on July 24, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

Source: The Wall Street Journal, July 24, 1984.

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 British pound = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.2783

1.00 U.S. dollar = 1.2251 D-Mark 1.4285 F-Franc 1.21625 G-Gold 1.1612 H-Hong Kong 1.5677 I-Italian Lira 1.2345 I-Interest 1.1387 J-Japan 1.2783 K-Korea 1.2783 L-Lat 1.2783 M-Malaysian Ringgit 1.2783 N-New Zealand 1.2783 P-Pound 1.2783 S-Swiss Franc 1.2783 T-Turkish Lira 1.2783 U-U.S. Dollar 1.2783 V-Venezuela 1.2783 W-W. Germany 1.2783 X-X. Malaya 1.2783 Y-Yugoslavia 1.2783 Z-Zimbabwe 1.278

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

More Brokers in U.S. Report Losses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — E.F. Hutton Group Inc. reported Tuesday that it had a loss of \$7.8 million in the second quarter, compared with profit of \$44.5 million, or \$1.75 a share, a year earlier, while Phibro-Salomon Inc. said its second-quarter profit fell 10 percent to \$103 million from \$115 million.

Paine Webber Group Inc. said it had a loss of \$4 million in its fiscal third quarter, ended June 30, in contrast to profit of \$23.8 million, or \$1.44 a share, a year earlier.

The losses are indicative of prob-

Revenue was \$377 million, down 9 percent from \$413 million.

On Monday, Merrill Lynch & Co., the largest U.S. brokerage firm, reported that it had a loss of \$33 million in the second quarter, in contrast to profit of \$112.2 million a year earlier.

Also Monday, Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., the fourth-largest U.S. securities firm and a subsidiary of Sears, Roebuck & Co., reported a second-quarter loss of \$25.8 million, in contrast to profit of \$26.4 million a year earlier.

Hutton said revenue was \$592 million, up 3 percent from \$574 million.

The losses are indicative of prob-

ITT Corp. Says Profit Slumped In 2d Quarter

Reuters

NEW YORK — ITT Corp. said Tuesday that second-quarter net profit fell 50 percent to \$78.3 million, or 52 cents a share, from \$155.5 million, or 1.03 a share, a year earlier.

It said that for the first half, profit fell 46 percent to \$157.6 million, or \$1.04 a share, from \$292.5 million, or \$1.95 a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose 5.1 percent to \$10.3 billion, from \$9.8 billion.

ITT said that second-quarter results confirmed projections made July 10, when the decline in earnings was attributed primarily to the domestic property and casualty insurance business of its subsidiary, Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

The company, which is involved in telecommunications, electronics, natural resources and industrial and consumer products, said earnings were also cut by about \$13 million resulting from the recently settled metalworkers strike in West Germany.

Merrill's second-quarter loss came on total revenue of \$1.36 billion, down 13 percent from the 1983 quarter.

It was Merrill's first loss from operations since it became a public company in 1971. (AP, NYT, UPI)

COMPANY NOTES

Asarc Inc., based in New York, reported that a one-time charge for a planned smelter closure caused a loss of \$28.6 million on sales of \$357.2 million for the second quarter, in contrast to profit of \$27.6 million, or 90 cents a share, a year earlier.

Eastman Kodak Co. has entered into a contract to sell emulsion-making and coating technology and manufacturing equipment for a color photographic film and paper plant to be owned and operated by China in Xiamen in Fujian province.

Esso Malaysia Bhd. shares will be suspended from trading indefinitely from Aug. 3 at the company's request, the Stock Exchange of Singapore said, to allow the exchange of certificates following a 2-for-1 split of the company's shares.

John Brown PLC expects to sell its U.S. machine tool subsidiary, Olofsson Corp., this year as part of a program of asset sales, the group's managing director, Allan Gorin, said. He said he expects to sell the unit for about \$25 million.

Kimberly-Clark Corp., the paper and consumer products maker of Neenah, Wisconsin, said earnings were \$58.9 million, or \$1.29 a share, in the second quarter, up 25 percent from \$47 million, or \$1.05 a share, a year earlier.

To the Holders of
International Income Fund

Short Term 'A' Units

Distribution Units — in Bearer Form

Short Term 'B' Units

Distribution Units — in Bearer Form

Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited as Trustee of the above mentioned Fund has declared the following dividends per Unit for the financial period ended 30 June, 1984, payable on 31st July, 1984 in respect of Units in issue on 30th June, 1984:—

Short Term 'A' Units — Distribution Units

USS0.0416 per Unit — Payable against Coupon No. 6.

Short Term 'B' Units — Distribution Units

USS0.0284 per Unit — Payable against Coupon No. 6.

Unit holders should send their Coupon to either the Trustee at 2834 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands or to one of the following Paying Agents:—

EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited, EBC House, 1-3 Seale Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.
Bankers Trust Company, One Bankers Trust Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005.

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.

Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited
Trustee

Dated 13th July, 1984.

INTERNATIONAL BOND TRUST

LUXEMBOURG, 2, boulevard Royal

Fonds Commun de Placement

Les porteurs de parts sont informés que suivant l'entrée en vigueur de la loi du 25 août 1983 sur les organismes de placement collectif, la Société de Gestion en accord avec la Banque Dépositaire a accepté le dépôt d'obligations, dont une version coordonnée a été déposée auprès du Greffe du Tribunal d'Arrondissement et à Luxembourg où des copies peuvent être obtenues.

Les modifications se rapportent aux articles suivants:

ARTICLE 4 - POLITIQUE D'INVESTISSEMENT

point 2: Le mots "à revenu variable" sont supprimés dans la deuxième ligne.

point 4: Le premier et deuxième alinéa sont remplacés par ce qui suit: "investir plus de 5% de ses avoirs nets en titres non entièrement libérés à condition que la partie non entièrement libérée de ces titres, ensemble avec les emprunts du Fonds ne dépasse pas 10% du total social et du Fonds".

Les autres paragraphes fixes par référence aux points (1), (2), (3) et (4) sont dépassés par suite de l'exercice de droits réservés aux titulaires des portefeuilles ou autrement que par vente de titres, la Société de Gestion doit avoir comme objectif prioritaire dans ses opérations de vente la régularisation de la situation du Fonds en tenant compte de l'intérêt des porteurs de parts".

Ce point est remplacé par:

"donner en gage tout ou partie des avoirs du Fonds, emprunter, sauf à titre de mesures extraordinaires et urgentes, principalement pour faire face à des demandes de rachat imprévues, le Fonds peut emprunter pour un maximum de 10% de ses avoirs".

ARTICLE 7 - CERTIFICATS DE PARTS

La phrase "Le présent Règlement de Gestion sera imprimé au verso de chaque certificat porteur ou nominatif" est supprimée.

ARTICLE 13 - DIVIDENDES

Le deuxième paragraphe du second alinéa est remplacé par ce qui suit: "distribuer tout ou partie des plus-values réalisées ou non réalisées et relevant aux Parts de catégorie A, après déduction des moins-values réalisées ou non réalisées."

ARTICLE 15 - PUBLICATIONS

Le premier alinéa est changé comme suit:

"La valeur nette d'inventaire, le prix d'émission et deachat, aussi bien des Parts de catégorie A que des Parts de catégorie B sont rendus publiques..."

ARTICLE 16 - DURÉE DU FONDS, LIQUIDATION

La troisième et quatrième phrase du premier alinéa seront changées comme suit:

"Cet avis sera publié au Mémorial, Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et des Associations du Luxembourg et dans au moins trois journaux luxembourgeois et étrangers à diffusion adéquate à déterminer ensemble par la Société de Gestion et la Banque dépositaire.

L'émission et le rachat des parts sont interdits, dès la suiviante du fait entrant l'état de liquidation du Fonds".

ARTICLE 19 - GARANTIES

Cet article est supprimé.

Pour INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Société Anonyme

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG

Société Anonyme

La première partie du second alinéa est remplacée par ce qui suit:

"distribuer tout ou partie des plus-values réalisées ou non réalisées et relevant aux Parts de catégorie A, après déduction des moins-values réalisées ou non réalisées."

ARTICLE 16 - DURÉE DU FONDS, LIQUIDATION

La troisième et quatrième phrase du premier alinéa seront changées comme suit:

"Cet avis sera publié au Mémorial, Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et des Associations du Luxembourg et dans au moins trois journaux luxembourgeois et étrangers à diffusion adéquate à déterminer ensemble par la Société de Gestion et la Banque dépositaire.

L'émission et le rachat des parts sont interdits, dès la suiviante du fait entrant l'état de liquidation du Fonds".

ARTICLE 19 - GARANTIES

Cet article est supprimé.

Pour INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Société Anonyme

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG

Société Anonyme

La première partie du second alinéa est remplacée par ce qui suit:

"distribuer tout ou partie des plus-values réalisées ou non réalisées et relevant aux Parts de catégorie A, après déduction des moins-values réalisées ou non réalisées."

ARTICLE 16 - DURÉE DU FONDS, LIQUIDATION

La troisième et quatrième phrase du premier alinéa seront changées comme suit:

"Cet avis sera publié au Mémorial, Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et des Associations du Luxembourg et dans au moins trois journaux luxembourgeois et étrangers à diffusion adéquate à déterminer ensemble par la Société de Gestion et la Banque dépositaire.

L'émission et le rachat des parts sont interdits, dès la suiviante du fait entrant l'état de liquidation du Fonds".

ARTICLE 19 - GARANTIES

Cet article est supprimé.

Pour INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Société Anonyme

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG

Société Anonyme

La première partie du second alinéa est remplacée par ce qui suit:

"distribuer tout ou partie des plus-values réalisées ou non réalisées et relevant aux Parts de catégorie A, après déduction des moins-values réalisées ou non réalisées."

ARTICLE 16 - DURÉE DU FONDS, LIQUIDATION

La troisième et quatrième phrase du premier alinéa seront changées comme suit:

"Cet avis sera publié au Mémorial, Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et des Associations du Luxembourg et dans au moins trois journaux luxembourgeois et étrangers à diffusion adéquate à déterminer ensemble par la Société de Gestion et la Banque dépositaire.

L'émission et le rachat des parts sont interdits, dès la suiviante du fait entrant l'état de liquidation du Fonds".

ARTICLE 19 - GARANTIES

Cet article est supprimé.

Pour INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Société Anonyme

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG

Société Anonyme

La première partie du second alinéa est remplacée par ce qui suit:

"distribuer tout ou partie des plus-values réalisées ou non réalisées et relevant aux Parts de catégorie A, après déduction des moins-values réalisées ou non réalisées."

ARTICLE 16 - DURÉE DU FONDS, LIQUIDATION

La troisième et quatrième phrase du premier alinéa seront changées comme suit:

"Cet avis sera publié au Mémorial, Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et des Associations du Luxembourg et dans au moins trois journaux luxembourgeois et étrangers à diffusion adéquate à déterminer ensemble par la Société de Gestion et la Banque dépositaire.

L'émission et le rachat des parts sont interdits, dès la suiviante du fait entrant l'état de liquidation du Fonds".

ARTICLE 19 - GARANTIES

Cet article est supprimé.

Pour INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Société Anonyme

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG

Société Anonyme

La première partie du second alinéa est remplacée par ce qui suit:

"distribuer tout ou partie des plus-values réalisées ou non réalisées et relevant aux Parts de catégorie A, après déduction des moins-values réalisées ou non réalisées."

ARTICLE 16 - DURÉE DU FONDS, LIQUIDATION

La troisième et quatrième phrase du premier alinéa seront changées comme suit:

"Cet avis sera publié au Mémorial, Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et des Associations du Luxembourg et dans au moins trois journaux luxembourgeois et étrangers à diffusion adéquate à déterminer ensemble par la Société de Gestion et la Banque dépositaire.

L'émission et le rachat des parts sont interdits, dès la suiviante du fait entrant l'état de liquidation du Fonds".

ARTICLE 19 - GARANTIES

Cet article est supprimé.

Pour INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Société Anonyme

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG

Société Anonyme

La première partie du second alinéa est remplacée par ce qui suit:

"distribuer tout ou partie des plus-values réalisées ou non réalisées et relevant aux Parts de catégorie A, après déduction des moins-values réalisées ou non réalisées."

ARTICLE 16 - DURÉE DU FONDS, LIQUIDATION

La troisième et quatrième phrase du premier alinéa seront changées comme suit:

"Cet avis sera publié au Mémorial, Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et des Associations du Luxembourg et dans au moins trois journaux luxembourgeois et étrangers à diffusion adéquate à déterminer ensemble par la Société de Gestion et la Banque dépositaire.

L'émission et le rachat des parts sont interdits, dès la suiviante du fait entrant l'état de liquidation du Fonds".

ARTICLE 19 - GARANTIES

Cet article est supprimé.

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains						
WHEAT (CBT)	\$2000 minimum dollars per bushel					
4/18	2,260	2,260	2,250	2,210	2,200	+10
4/25	2,274	2,274	2,260	2,240	2,230	+14
5/20	2,244	2,244	2,230	2,210	2,200	+14
5/27	2,245	2,245	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
6/3	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
6/10	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
6/17	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
6/24	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
7/1	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
7/8	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
7/15	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
7/22	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
7/29	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
8/5	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
8/12	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
8/19	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
8/26	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
9/2	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
9/9	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
9/16	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
9/23	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
9/30	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
10/7	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
10/14	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
10/21	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
10/28	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
11/4	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
11/11	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
11/18	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
11/25	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
12/2	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
12/9	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
12/16	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
12/23	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
12/30	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
1/6	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
1/13	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
1/20	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
1/27	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
2/3	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
2/10	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
2/17	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
2/24	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
3/3	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
3/10	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
3/17	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
3/24	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
3/31	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
4/7	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
4/14	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
4/21	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
4/28	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
5/5	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
5/12	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
5/19	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
5/26	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
6/2	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
6/9	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
6/16	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
6/23	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
6/30	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
7/7	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
7/14	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
7/21	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
7/28	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
8/4	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
8/11	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
8/18	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
8/25	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
9/1	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
9/8	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
9/15	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
9/22	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
9/29	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
10/6	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
10/13	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
10/20	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
10/27	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
11/3	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
11/10	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
11/17	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
11/24	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
12/1	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
12/8	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
12/15	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
12/22	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
12/29	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
1/5	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
1/12	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
1/19	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
1/26	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
2/2	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
2/9	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
2/16	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
2/23	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
2/30	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
3/6	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
3/13	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
3/20	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
3/27	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
4/3	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
4/10	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
4/17	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15
4/24	2,250	2,250	2,230	2,210	2,200	+15</td

الدليل

Sales in
100s High Low 3 P.M. Chg.
Net
A

	1,292	20%	290	+10
12 14	123	14	14	14
145	145	145	145	145
147	147	147	147	147
148	148	148	148	148
149	149	149	149	149
150	150	150	150	150
151	151	151	151	151
152	152	152	152	152
153	153	153	153	153
154	154	154	154	154
155	155	155	155	155
156	156	156	156	156
157	157	157	157	157
158	158	158	158	158
159	159	159	159	159
160	160	160	160	160
161	161	161	161	161
162	162	162	162	162
163	163	163	163	163
164	164	164	164	164
165	165	165	165	165
166	166	166	166	166
167	167	167	167	167
168	168	168	168	168
169	169	169	169	169
170	170	170	170	170
171	171	171	171	171
172	172	172	172	172
173	173	173	173	173
174	174	174	174	174
175	175	175	175	175
176	176	176	176	176
177	177	177	177	177
178	178	178	178	178
179	179	179	179	179
180	180	180	180	180
181	181	181	181	181
182	182	182	182	182
183	183	183	183	183
184	184	184	184	184
185	185	185	185	185
186	186	186	186	186
187	187	187	187	187
188	188	188	188	188
189	189	189	189	189
190	190	190	190	190
191	191	191	191	191
192	192	192	192	192
193	193	193	193	193
194	194	194	194	194
195	195	195	195	195
196	196	196	196	196
197	197	197	197	197
198	198	198	198	198
199	199	199	199	199
200	200	200	200	200
201	201	201	201	201
202	202	202	202	202
203	203	203	203	203
204	204	204	204	204
205	205	205	205	205
206	206	206	206	206
207	207	207	207	207
208	208	208	208	208
209	209	209	209	209
210	210	210	210	210
211	211	211	211	211
212	212	212	212	212
213	213	213	213	213
214	214	214	214	214
215	215	215	215	215
216	216	216	216	216
217	217	217	217	217
218	218	218	218	218
219	219	219	219	219
220	220	220	220	220
221	221	221	221	221
222	222	222	222	222
223	223	223	223	223
224	224	224	224	224
225	225	225	225	225
226	226	226	226	226
227	227	227	227	227
228	228	228	228	228
229	229	229	229	229
230	230	230	230	230
231	231	231	231	231
232	232	232	232	232
233	233	233	233	233
234	234	234	234	234
235	235	235	235	235
236	236	236	236	236
237	237	237	237	237
238	238	238	238	238
239	239	239	239	239
240	240	240	240	240
241	241	241	241	241
242	242	242	242	242
243	243	243	243	243
244	244	244	244	244
245	245	245	245	245
246	246	246	246	246
247	247	247	247	247
248	248	248	248	248
249	249	249	249	249
250	250	250	250	250
251	251	251	251	251
252	252	252	252	252
253	253	253	253	253
254	254	254	254	254
255	255	255	255	255
256	256	256	256	256
257	257	257	257	257
258	258	258	258	258
259	259	259	259	259
260	260	260	260	260
261	261	261	261	261
262	262	262	262	262
263	263	263	263	263
264	264	264	264	264
265	265	265	265	265
266	266	266	266	266
267	267	267	267	267
268	268	268	268	268
269	269	269	269	269
270	270	270	270	270
271	271	271	271	271
272	272	272	272	272
273	273	273	273	273
274	274	274	274	274
275	275	275	275	275
276	276	276	276	276
277	277	277	277	277
278	278	278	278	278
279	279	279	279	279
280	280	280	280	280
281	281	281	281	281
282	282	282	282	282
283	283	283	283	283
284	284	284	284	284
285	285	285	285	285
286	286	286	286	286
287	287	287	287	287
288	288	288	288	288
289	289	289	289	289
290	290	290	290	290
291	291	291	291	291
292	292	292	292	292
293	293	293	293	293
294	294	294	294	294
295	295	295	295	295
296	296	296	296	296
297	297	297	297	297
298	298	298	298	298
299	299	299	299	299
300	300	300	300	300
301	301	301	301	301
302	302	302	302	302
303	303	303	303	303
304	304	304	304	304
305	305	305	305	305
306	306	306	306	306
307	307	307	307	307
308	308	308	308	308
309	309	309	309	309
310	310	310	310	310
311	311</			

PEOPLE

Rayam Will Replace Pavarotti at Salzburg

The American tenor Curtis Rayam will replace Luciano Pavarotti in Mozart's "Idomeneo" at the Salzburg Festival. Pavarotti hurt his knee Saturday during a rehearsal and is under doctors' orders to take several weeks of rest. The classical guitarist Julian Bream, who fractured his right elbow in a car accident, is expected to make a full recovery, his surgeon said Monday. Bream, 51, rated by many critics as the world's finest player, was injured when his sports car crashed Saturday near Salisbury, England.



James A. Peron/The Washington Post

Author Terry: "A traumatic period."

OBSERVER

A 'Yes-Nonsense' Man

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Businessmen I metify me. I once almost took one for a drive. The businessman was visiting from out of state and a friend thought it would do him good to see the countryside. My friend's car had flat tires so he brought the businessman to me.

I supposed that, like most businessmen, he was a no-nonsense man. I have noticed that papers and magazines extolling businessmen usually describe them as "no-nonsense" men. This makes me thankful that I rarely have to meet them, because I am a "yes-nonsense" man.

When my friend started to introduce the businessman, I cut him off. "We haven't time for that introduction nonsense, have we?" I said. "You see, I went on, "I just happen to be a no-nonsense man myself."

"I see," said the businessman. He got into the car.

"Are you a no-nonsense man, or a little-nonsense man, or a much-nonsense man, or one of those all-out yes-nonsense men?"

Obviously uneasy, he tried to change the subject. "Have you lived around here long?"

"Depends on what you call long," I said. Being a businessman, he was doubtless trying to pump me for vital information.

I wanted to make sure, in case he was thinking of hiring me, that he wouldn't change his mind because he was afraid I might be a blabber-mouth with the company secrets. Why was I considering the possibility that he might hire me? He was there simply to be driven around, while I already had a satisfactory job, yet I was behaving like a job applicant.

In the presence of businessmen, I can never avoid the suspicion that they might be thinking of hiring me. The exception occurs when I am in the presence of a businessman for whom I already work; then I always suspect that he is thinking of firing me.

I couldn't stop from signaling my willingness to be his inferior. "Of course, when you ask how long I've lived around here and I say it all depends on what you call long, I'm not showing disrespect," I said. "Quite the opposite. The question of how long is long has challenged

philosophers for centuries, and I'm sure you have the subtle sort of mind that's given it a lot of thought."

"Who's your favorite philosopher?" he replied.

I saw the baited trap. If his favorite was Plato, I would write off as a yes man. On the other hand, if his favorite was Plato and I said mine was Spinoza, he would write me off as a malcontent.

"Why don't I just give you a memo on that?" I proposed.

"On what?"

"On the favorite-philosopher problem."

"I don't see the problem," he said.

"You're right," I cried. "Absolutely right. There is no problem whatever. We are home free on this one."

"Home free?"

"That's the bottom line," I said, yielding again to the idiotic compulsion to say "the bottom line" whenever I am in the presence of a businessman.

"The reason we are home free," he said, "is that we haven't gone anywhere yet, so we haven't had to spend for gas, oil or maintenance."

True enough. The tension of dealing with a businessman had been so intense that I had forgotten to drive him around. I moved swiftly to transfer blame for my error to another person. "Did you expect us to go anywhere?" I inquired.

"Weren't you going to drive me around?"

"Drive you around?" I cried. "My friend never mentioned driving you around. What he said was to put you in the car and let you sit around. Sit around — don't you see? — not like driving around at all."

He got out of the car and walked away. "Don't you want to sit around anymore?" I called.

"You sit around, I'll walk around," he said.

"There was another guy in our unit who had made it known that he was a card-carrying Ku Klux Klan member. . . . Well, we got out into a firefight, and Mr. Ku Klux Klan got his little ass trapped. . . . So we laid down a base of fire to cover him. But he was just immobile. He froze. And a brother

was covering the riots. One minute he's called in to put down an urban riot in a black community, and a few months later he's in the middle of nowhere, armed in the same way, and asked to do the same kind of killing. . . . What kind of pain is this man feeling?"

There was no mistaking that tone of voice. He had decided not to offer me a job. Thank heaven I didn't need a job, and probably won't unless my present employer drops by the house for a sociable visit.

New York Times Service

Black Voices From Vietnam

Wallace Terry's 'Bloods' Depicts Soldiers at War on Two Fronts

By Michael Kerman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Wallace Terry has written a book called "Bloods," an oral history of the Vietnam War by black veterans. A lot of strong books are being written about that war. This one is a raised fist.

"It was a traumatic period," he says. "To be 18 or 19, to be in the war, to get the news of King's death, then to watch your brothers in arms raise Confederate flags and burn crosses — it was a devastating experience for any human being."

Terry, who lives in Washington, spent two years as deputy chief of the Saigon bureau of Time magazine. He is a television and radio commentator and pianist, writes on occasion for USA Today and has appeared on "Meet the Press" and "Face of the Nation."

His résumé dazzles: Nieman fellow, Rockefeller fellow, Howard University professor, J. Walter Thompson advertising executive, special consultant to the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Air Force in Europe, documentary film producer, contributor to six recent books and producer of the documentary record, "Guess Who's Coming Home."

"Bloods" is the name that black GIs called each other in Vietnam, short for "blood brothers." The book is the story of 20 soldiers of wildly different backgrounds, from semiliterate dropouts to a colonel; amputee prisoners of war, rear-echelon men, witnesses to atrocity, and the first black sergeant major in the Marine Corps.

The 20 were chosen from about 50 veterans Terry had met one way or another. He had already talked to hundreds of others for earlier projects and had collected 300 hours of taped interviews for what one publisher calls "the missing pages of the war."

"It was hard for me to read these stories as I went over them to boil them down," Terry says. "I would find myself weeping. I was with the 82d Airborne at one point and I heard this voice, 'Hey, reporter!' and it was this kid who had seen me in Detroit, where I was covering the riots. One minute he's called in to put down an urban riot in a black community, and a few months later he's in the middle of nowhere, armed in the same way, and asked to do the same kind of killing. . . . What kind of pain is this man feeling?"

"The war had already become controversial at home," Terry said. "King had come out against it. Muhammad Ali had refused to report. By '69 the Black Panthers had been destroyed and the civil rights movement stopped. The younger generation was mostly drafted, and they were beginning

Black soldiers were fighting two wars in Vietnam, he says. "The black soldier brings certain sensitivities to the situation when he brings his poverty to the poverty he sees around him. He sees the dominant culture imposing itself or damaging the other. He sees the Vietnamese woman being humiliated, searched when she comes on the base, and he thinks about his own mother, who works for the white woman but is given 'tutu privileges.'"

"I have two boys, 16 and 21," Terry, 46, says, "and when I think of those who didn't come back or were wounded or maimed, what they went through, I relate to them as a father. A lot of journalists have not truly come back from the war."

When he did see her again, she didn't want to talk about the war.

"She didn't ask a single question. It was as though we were all unclear somehow."

Specialist-5 E. J. Holloman

"Bloods" speak of a watershed, a radical shift in attitude from enthusiasm to cynicism among nearly all the soldiers. It was worse for the blacks.

"When they first came in '65, most blacks were on the front line. Up to 60 percent of the men at the front were black. They called it 'Soulsville.' A lot of blacks went into the airborne and the marines because it was the toughest unit. You could prove your manhood. Also, the pay was better. These guys were professionals. They entered the service because there weren't the same opportunities outside."

Three years later, everything was changed: There was the Harlem riot of 1964, the Watts riots of '65, the Detroit and Newark riots of '67. And in 1968, the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. was

murdered.

The white response appalled him. GIs who brandished the clenched fist or wore the wrong kind of beads were apt to be transferred to the hottest combat zone. Confederate flags broke out everywhere. Crosses were burned. Some sailors put on Klan costumes.

The white response appalled

him. GIs who brandished the clenched fist or wore the wrong kind of beads were apt to be transferred to the hottest combat zone. Confederate flags broke out everywhere. Crosses were burned. Some sailors put on Klan costumes.

"What changed was not the white soldier, but the black soldier. He wasn't going to take it anymore. Segregation, abuses, unequal treatment on promotions, assignments, decorations. The men took a new pride from Malcolm X and the student movement and the Great Society. We shall overcome."

The white response appalled him. GIs who brandished the clenched fist or wore the wrong kind of beads were apt to be transferred to the hottest combat zone. Confederate flags broke out everywhere. Crosses were burned. Some sailors put on Klan costumes.

"The war had already become controversial at home," Terry said. "King had come out against it. Muhammad Ali had refused to report. By '69 the Black Panthers had been destroyed and the civil rights movement stopped. The younger generation was mostly drafted, and they were beginning

to identify with the black militancy they'd experienced at home. And of course, to have King killed — by white people — had devastated them.

"What changed was not the white soldier, but the black soldier. He wasn't going to take it anymore. Segregation, abuses, unequal treatment on promotions, assignments, decorations. The men took a new pride from Malcolm X and the student movement and the Great Society. We shall overcome."

The white response appalled him. GIs who brandished the clenched fist or wore the wrong kind of beads were apt to be transferred to the hottest combat zone. Confederate flags broke out everywhere. Crosses were burned. Some sailors put on Klan costumes.

"The war had already become

controversial at home," Terry said. "King had come out against it. Muhammad Ali had refused to report. By '69 the Black Panthers had been destroyed and the civil rights movement stopped. The younger generation was mostly drafted, and they were beginning

to identify with the black militancy they'd experienced at home. And of course, to have King killed — by white people — had devastated them.

"What changed was not the white soldier, but the black soldier. He wasn't going to take it anymore. Segregation, abuses, unequal treatment on promotions, assignments, decorations. The men took a new pride from Malcolm X and the student movement and the Great Society. We shall overcome."

The white response appalled him. GIs who brandished the clenched fist or wore the wrong kind of beads were apt to be transferred to the hottest combat zone. Confederate flags broke out everywhere. Crosses were burned. Some sailors put on Klan costumes.

"The war had already become

controversial at home," Terry said. "King had come out against it. Muhammad Ali had refused to report. By '69 the Black Panthers had been destroyed and the civil rights movement stopped. The younger generation was mostly drafted, and they were beginning

to identify with the black militancy they'd experienced at home. And of course, to have King killed — by white people — had devastated them.

"What changed was not the white soldier, but the black soldier. He wasn't going to take it anymore. Segregation, abuses, unequal treatment on promotions, assignments, decorations. The men took a new pride from Malcolm X and the student movement and the Great Society. We shall overcome."

The white response appalled him. GIs who brandished the clenched fist or wore the wrong kind of beads were apt to be transferred to the hottest combat zone. Confederate flags broke out everywhere. Crosses were burned. Some sailors put on Klan costumes.

"The war had already become

controversial at home," Terry said. "King had come out against it. Muhammad Ali had refused to report. By '69 the Black Panthers had been destroyed and the civil rights movement stopped. The younger generation was mostly drafted, and they were beginning

to identify with the black militancy they'd experienced at home. And of course, to have King killed — by white people — had devastated them.

"What changed was not the white soldier, but the black soldier. He wasn't going to take it anymore. Segregation, abuses, unequal treatment on promotions, assignments, decorations. The men took a new pride from Malcolm X and the student movement and the Great Society. We shall overcome."

The white response appalled him. GIs who brandished the clenched fist or wore the wrong kind of beads were apt to be transferred to the hottest combat zone. Confederate flags broke out everywhere. Crosses were burned. Some sailors put on Klan costumes.

"The war had already become

controversial at home," Terry said. "King had come out against it. Muhammad Ali had refused to report. By '69 the Black Panthers had been destroyed and the civil rights movement stopped. The younger generation was mostly drafted, and they were beginning

to identify with the black militancy they'd experienced at home. And of course, to have King killed — by white people — had devastated them.

"What changed was not the white soldier, but the black soldier. He wasn't going to take it anymore. Segregation, abuses, unequal treatment on promotions, assignments, decorations. The men took a new pride from Malcolm X and the student movement and the Great Society. We shall overcome."

The white response appalled him. GIs who brandished the clenched fist or wore the wrong kind of beads were apt to be transferred to the hottest combat zone. Confederate flags broke out everywhere. Crosses were burned. Some sailors put on Klan costumes.

"The war had already become

controversial at home," Terry said. "King had come out against it. Muhammad Ali had refused to report. By '69 the Black Panthers had been destroyed and the civil rights movement stopped. The younger generation was mostly drafted, and they were beginning

to identify with the black militancy they'd experienced at home. And of course, to have King killed — by white people — had devastated them.

"What changed was not the white soldier, but the black soldier. He wasn't going to take it anymore. Segregation, abuses, unequal treatment on promotions, assignments, decorations. The men took a new pride from Malcolm X and the student movement and the Great Society. We shall overcome."

The white response appalled him. GIs who brandished the clenched fist or wore the wrong kind of beads were apt to be transferred to the hottest combat zone. Confederate flags broke out everywhere. Crosses were burned. Some sailors put on Klan costumes.

"The war had already become

controversial at home," Terry said. "King had come out against it. Muhammad Ali had refused to report. By '69 the Black Panthers had been destroyed and the civil rights movement stopped. The younger generation was mostly drafted, and they were beginning

to identify with the black militancy they'd experienced at home. And of course, to have King killed — by white people — had devastated them.

"What changed was not the white soldier, but the black soldier. He wasn't going to take it anymore. Segregation, abuses, unequal treatment on promotions, assignments, decorations. The men took a new pride from Malcolm X and the student movement and the Great Society. We shall overcome."

The white response appalled him. GIs who brandished the clenched fist or wore the wrong kind of beads were apt to be transferred to the hottest combat zone. Confederate flags broke out everywhere. Crosses were burned. Some sailors put on Klan costumes.

"The war had already become

controversial at home," Terry said. "King had come out against it. Muhammad Ali had refused to report. By '69 the Black Panthers had been destroyed and the civil rights movement stopped. The younger generation was mostly drafted, and they were beginning

to identify with the black militancy they'd experienced at home. And of course, to have King killed — by white people — had devastated them.

"What changed was not the white soldier, but the black soldier. He wasn't going to take it anymore. Segregation, abuses, unequal treatment on promotions, assignments, decorations. The men took a new pride from Malcolm X and the student movement and the Great Society. We shall overcome."

The white response appalled him. GIs who brandished the clenched fist or wore the wrong kind of beads were apt to be transferred to the hottest combat zone. Confederate flags broke out everywhere. Crosses were burned. Some sailors put on Klan costumes.

"The war had already become

controversial at home," Terry said. "King had come out against it. Muhammad Ali had refused to report. By '69 the Black Panthers had been destroyed and the civil rights movement stopped. The younger generation was mostly drafted, and they were beginning

to identify with the black militancy they'd experienced at home. And of course, to have King killed — by white people — had devastated them.

"What changed was not the white soldier, but the black soldier. He wasn't going to take it anymore. Segregation, abuses, unequal treatment on promotions, assignments, decorations. The men took a new pride from Malcolm X and the student movement and the Great Society. We shall overcome."

The white response appalled him. GIs who brandished the clenched fist or wore the wrong kind of beads were apt to be transferred to the hottest combat zone. Confederate flags broke out everywhere. Crosses were burned. Some sailors put on Klan costumes.

"The war had already become